The Speech of Mr. Breckfaridge THE speech of Mr. BENCKINAIDGE in the United States Senate, on Tuesday, confirms the previous general opinion that all his sympa thies are with those who have taken up arms against the Government of the United States to destroy it. Mr. Banckingings had not a word to utter in condemnation of the causeless treason and high bunded acts of public robbery and personal outrage cammitted by those who, as a part of their tressonable scheme, made as a part of their treasonaute him their candidate in the last Presidential him their candidate in the office which Mr. campaign. He aspired to the office which Mr. denous holds. His supporters contended at the ballot-box for the control of the Government of the United States, but being beaten there in a constitutional way, they basely, treacherously and wickedly adopted measures of violence, hoping to obtain by force, fraud and insurrection the mosopoly of power which they cou'd not secure under the peaceful forms

The first men to violate the Constitution. and disregard all their duties and legal obligations as citizens, were Mr. BARCKINGIDGE'S principal supporters. We have not yet from tempt to make the Constitution a worthless plece of parchment, and establish a reign of terrer and prescription. Before Mr. Lincoln reached Washington seven states were in re bellion; public property worth millions of dol lars had been seized; Union men had been driven from the rebel states; armed bands, hostile to the Union, had been organized, and large forces of rebels were besieging at Charleston and Pensacola forts b longing to the Uni ei States and garrisoned by its soldiers.

Washington City was even threatened by the Breckinridge rebels, and measures had already been taken to protect the National Capital from their violence, by the Administration with which JOHN C. BAFCRINRIDGE WAS CONnected by party ties and his position as Vice President. What support did Mr. BRECKIS-RIDGE give to a Government, thus menaced, and which it was his solemn duty to sustain? Did he raiss his voice against those who first assaulted the Constitution, and set at naught the laws made under it? His record answers in the regative.

But now when rebellion is being cruebef; when the prompt and strong measures taken to defend the Government and the integrity of the Union, promise a speedy success, he comes forward in the guise of a defender of the Constitation, to create discord in the National Counells, to inflame the passions and revive the zeal of the disloyal. We need not waste space in exposing the wretched fallacies and patent sopohistries which form the leading features of Mr. BRECK (NRINGE'S speech. It is rank throughout, with the spirit of treason. Mr. Banckingrous would make of the Constitution an iron chain to fetter Congress and bind the hands of the President of the United States, while traitors like JEFF. Davis worked out their plans for overshrowing the Government, occupying Washington, confiscating public and private property, and establishing their own despotic rule.

To preserve the Constitution it must be defer ded against trai ors who seek its subversion, and the American people have resolved that it shall be preserved, -not by Mr. Barokviolence, but by the nobler dectrine of manly and uncompromising resistance to treason.

Policy Gambling In New York.

WHAT IT IS, ITS EVILS AND HOW MUCH THERE

Widely spread over this and all other great cities of the Union exists an evil thing, whose baneful influence is too vast almost for conception, and before which the law seems powerless Daily we see it before us on every side, frequently we hear of those who have been ruined through its agency; the police recognize it on almost every beat, yet none raises a hand against it, none at least effective.y. Of it we ent to speak. It is Policy ling. 'Oh no not gambling, merely a little amusement, or a trial of luck." answer the thousands of respectable people whose faces are so well known to the agents in the little "Exchange" offices. 'It certainly has its evils, but we can fit d no evidence to convict anybody," chimes in the worthy member of Grand Jury, before whom by some strange mischance an "agent" has been brought, as he recognizes in the culprit the seller of the tickets he now holds in his pocket.

The hungry women who hurriedly glances at the little window with its red letters "Exchange," as she returns from an unsuccessful search for aid for her needy children, remembers that as the place weere more than half her last scanty earnings were thrown away in illusory hopes of fabulous amounts from the

illusory bopes of fabuleus amounts from the "aaddles" and "gigs" which realized nothing. But we shall in enother place speak of its evila let us first see sha' it is.

Pulicy playing is merely a species of lottery, the cliffers ce between them being, that while in lotteries, buyers of tickets must take certain numbers arranged by the drawers of the lottery in whole, half or quarter tickets, the patrons of the placy gens may make their lickets, or bet on them in a variety of ways, to their fractions, command a fixed price, much a ove the means of classes whose poverty nakes this engire to tempt fortune, while the it ventor of "poncy" maye the game so that it veptor of "poncy" may e the game so that as y ctake from three cents to a shousand col-

I wo lotteries, each drawn twice per day, one probesedly in Covington Kentucky, and the other in Wim agion. Delaware, with their imbers and drawings, form the basis of the game. Another, the Havana lottery, is also used in some shope, but the others are most popular. Some of the "agencies" combine the "lottery" and, "policy" busine-ses but they are two; the majority confining themselves strictly to "policy." The "policy" drawings the first two mentioned, are termed "long" and "short" according to whether II. 12, 13, 14 or 25 numbers are drawn from 75 or 78. tuese baing the whole numbers of tickets, and those drawn representing the prizes. The fewer drawn from the whole, of course the "shorter" the lottery and the greater the prizes to the holders of lucky numbers. Any number or numbers from 1 up to 78 may be bet on either as a "station number," "saidie." "capital sad de'" 'bosse," "gigs" or by "daying." Let me instruct the ignorant. 'Diying."—the simplest of these terms, means betung that any particular number will be drawn on a certain day. Should the number you bet on be drawn, you receive fire times the amount of your stake. "Sation numbers," "Sationing a number is merely betting that it will come first, third, seventh, or at any other particular point named, of the twelve or fifteen numbers drawn. In

is merely betting that it will come first, third, seventh, or at any other particular point named, of the twelve or fifteen numbers drawn. In this case if you win you get sixty times the amount of your stakes.

"Gigs."—Three numbers make a gig. as, per exemple, 3-7-12. Four numbers make four gigs—that is, in four numbers four different combinations of three numbers each may be made. In the save ratio the more the numbers the more the "gigs." In betting on gigs a certain amount, at the option of him who bets, is placed on each number he chooses, as for instance, 3, 7, 6, 5, are chosen, and a penny placed on each. If three of these numbers are drawn, the better is entitled to a heavy return, in proportion to the following table of short and long lotteries. For one cent;

When 11 Nes are drawn from 75 or 781s peld \$3.00.

When 11 Nos are drawn from 75 or 781s paid \$3.00





WEEKLY EDITION-SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1831.

"Horse "-Four numbers make a satit Sadols."—Any two numbers make a satidle. The prize drawn by a saddle, is in the
proportion of \$1 for three cen's.

"Capital raddles."—In this, the bet is on
two of three numbers held by the better, coming out in the first three drawn. On this, the
reture is twenty for one.

"Horse "-Four numbers make a horse, and
the winner on the horse receives \$20 for three
cents."

NUMBER 1335

We have thus endeavored as clearly as pos-We have thus endeavored as clearly as pos-sible, in accordance with our space, to explain the modus operands of the game. The volume would not be a small one which would hold anything like a satisfactory ca-onlation of th-chances against the person betting in each of the ways mentioned especially if the rescality of the agent should be made a subject of com-

chances against the person betting in each of the ways mentioned especially if the rascality of the sagest should be made a subject of computation.

The number of shops where this nefarious trade is carried on, is scarcely known. Those in the business ray there are at present in New York about 2.000. Outsiders, in proportion to their lack of knowledge on the su-ject, or their impression of its magnitude, wary in their guesses from 1:0 to 3.700. The politic say there are not over if teen hundred. More of these shops are kept by the man who farmishes the money for them, and who is tormed the "backer." The agent, who attends to the business, receives, as a general thing, 12½ per cent. of the gross receives, as a general thing, 12½ per cent. of the gross receives, as the Business in the lottery line. If he is the gradian-angel of any of the policy shops the number is not large. A man manded Simesons, anoth realled Weisstan and a third familiarly known by those in the business as Jim Batrs are each said to be beavily interested as backers. Some idea of the extent of policy graubling may be gleaned from the state ment of those well informed on the subject that in good times not less than \$50,000 per diem are taken in by the shops in this city. Even in the set well and the subject that in good times not less than \$50,000 per diem are taken in by the shops in this city. Even in the present hard times their reselp's fall little beneath that amount. One shop in the vicinity of Broak way and Maiden Lage averages \$3,000 per day as its gross receip z.

In this, as in all other gambling operations there are places technically called 'requare,' or be made and others 'not on the square,' but as far as the chances for winning anything vector requires its patrons to have some capital to tempt the fickle Godders, and if they are fools enough to risk 'a bird in the hand' for an extrems'y remote chance of mythical 'two in the bush' our verdict at less: will be 'terved 'em right.' But the hungry, syeers, shivering semistrees; the ha

too often in the absence of their protectors, too often divide their last dollar between their children and the policy agent, only to realize that 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick.' German women especially have this habit. Tasy have long known a game in Germany, very similar in character, and shave probably known of some one winning a small sum by it. I his is sufficient argument for them, and the greater their needs become the more desperately do they live in that most Celusive of hopes, the prossect of a "lucky number."

It is east strange that the police knowing all these facts thoroughly as they must or at least should, do nothing. Toey asy they cannot, that though it is so wide spread that from the newsbry, boot black and washerwoman to the wealthiest of the community, almost everybody plays policy and denies it, yet our lawmakers have hitherto in some mysterious way avoided seeing or interfering with it. We can only supplies that our metropolitan goddees of justice has dropped her sword and scales, and retains nothing of her insignia of office but the bandage over her eyes.

Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the Asia.

Two Days Later from Europe. 8747,000 IN SPECIE.

The Cunard mail steamer Asia, Capt. LOTT arrived at an early hour Thursday morning from Liverpool, via Queenstown. Capt Lorra left Liverpool on Saturday, the 6th of July, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 7th. See brings 87 passengers and about \$700,000

ir epecte. The Glasgow arrived at Queenstown on the ith and at Liverpool early on the morning of

The Adriante reached Galway at about noon on the 4th inst. Great Britala.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th init., the Ma quis of Clangicander inquired, as the government has put an end to the Galway Contract, what steps they intended to take to insure rapid communication with America, which was of the utmost importance?

Lord Starlay of Alderley declined to state the vice of the communication with the contract of the co

the views of the government while the matter was under consideration by a Parliamentary In the House of Commons Sir Robert Park

inquired as to the truth of the statement that Smin had resolved to abandon her ctaim against Morocco and to declare Tstuan the property of Spain.

In the House of Lords on the 5th, the expediancy of carrying out works of irrigation and communication in India was debated, and the war in America was pointed out as one of the chief incentives for developing the resources of

India.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the relations between Switzerland and France were debated, and the necessity for the maintenance of the independence of Switzerland was insisted upon by all the

Switzerland was insisted upon by all the speakers.

The Grand National Rifls Match was in progress at Wimbledon, near London, and would last a week.

The Americans in London, on the 4th July, celebrated the National Auniversay by a pablic breakfast at the Royal Opera Hotel, St James's. The Rev. Dr. Pattem, of New York, was Presk ent of the meeting, and proposed the usual patriotic sentiments, which were received with much enthusiaten; particularly one to "The Stars and Scripes—now am forever," which was followed by the song of the "Star Spurgled Barner," the audience joining in the chorus.

of the "Star Spurgled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus.

The Secretary of the Asti-Slavery Society, handed to Lord John Russell a statement in reference to the non-failinear by Spain of her treaty obligations for the suppression of the clave rade, to the re-establishmen: of Consulates at M zamique and other places on the east coast of Africa and to the present position of the slave traffic generally.

Loré John Russell explained the position of Government upon the question and denounced the conduct of Spain. He said Government was considering the expediency of establishing C maniates at various points along the African coast as one means of chacking the slave trade.

The Duke of Newcastle, in reply to the state-

the Arrican exact as observed in reply to the state-slave trade.

The Duke of Nawcastle, in reply to the state-ments made to him, said that he had given every instruction to the Governors of the British settlements in Africa to do their utmost to ea-courage native commerce. The growth of cot-ton was a most important branch of the ques-tion, and he hoped that capitalists would be in-duced to enter more warmly into that enter-prise.

duced to enter more warmly into that enterprise.

It is the intention of Queen Victorial to visit Ireland towards the latter end of August. Her Majesty will remain four or sive days at the Vice-Regal Lodge, in the Phontix Park, and will probably visit the camp at the Curragh of Kildars. Her Majesty's visit being of a private nature no public recognitions or ceremonies are contempiated.

At a meeting of the Max'can bondholders in London, several resolutions were passed, and

and the presence of a neval squarron was urged, and also that no subterfege should be listened to. A deputation was to wait on Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The Emperor has left Paris for Vichy. It is as a reted on good authority that Gon. FLEURY will go to Turin as Extraordicary Ampassador, in order to notify to King Viores Emanual the recognition of the Kungdom of Italy

wal the recognition of the Kungdom of Italy by France.

The Patrie says:—"France is about to increase the patrimony of S. Peter."

The Prince de Promaino, bearer of the addressigned by a number of the inhabitants of Rose, petitioning the Kenperro of the Franch to withcraw his army from that city, has been received by the Muster of Foreign Affairs, (M. Thouvanse,) but simply, it is said as a private individual, and not as a delegate of the petitioners. peritioners.

The Paris Bourse on she 5th was very dull.

Rentes closed 67.85

Italy. There were rumors of the French having evacuated Cevita Vecchia, but they lasked confirmation.

Affairs at Raples are represented as still un-

Switzerland The Council of the States had voted 100,000 france to defray the cost of an expecition to Japan for concluding a treaty of commerce with that country.

The insurrection was entirely confined to Loja, and on the 4th instantantown was entirely sorrounded by troops. The issurger is were shouting "Tre Republic for ever!" Dayle to the Pope!" a. Madrid telegram of the 5th announces that the troops had taken Loja.

The Emperor had reserved the deputation from the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet, when had expressed is approval of the Imperial receip to Hungare. A late dispatch from Peath says it was believed that the conference on the address which had taken place between the principal members of the Hungarian D et would result in the uniform adoption by the would result to the univous adoption by the Lower House, of the address as originally pro-posed by M. Drak.

Preside by M. DRAK.

Preside:

A royal manifesto announces that the King and Queen of Pressia will be crowned at Konigsberg in October next.

A monetary crisis in Russia was becoming daily more imminent. Both gold and river coin had despeared from the market. Discount had risen to nine per cent., even at which ra'e money was very scarce. The export trade was staguant. A fresh emission of treasury bonds to the amount of six millions of roubles, is announced. is announced.

Manu'ac urers were greatly embarassed and some were beginning to close their works. Sendry companies were winding up their affairs, and shares in general were selling at Advices from Warsaw state, that in corse-

Saxon and Krasinski gerdens in that city, had seen sudden y transformed into a military camp.

Late accounts from Constantiuople confirm the belief that the Sultan is determined to carry out his projected reforms. A Russian repartron consisting of six vessels had arrived off Beirut. Latest.

By Telegraph, via Queenstown. By Telegraph, via Queenstown.

Bucharest, July 5 evening—The Legislative Chamter in its sitting of today, passed by 32 sainst 23 votes, a vote of want of confidence in the ministry, for having permitted the circulation of a petition for abelishing electoral reform, and the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, and because they had not also presented the budget to the Chamber, and had done nothing to socieleste public business. This attitude of the Chambers has produced general diseatisfaction. The capital and the surrounding districts are preparing an address to the government, congratulating the ministry on their firmness and on their having everywhere maintained order and tranquility, not eithstanding the intrigues of the old political parties.

The Metropolitans have refused to vote against the governme

India. Calcutta, May 28 to June 12 .- A rupture took his Minister, Ahmad Khan, on May 25. The Minister garrisoned his house with 250 men

and two guns.

The Nawab's troops a'tacked the house and overpowered the Minister, who with two brothes was killed fighting aword in hand.

Measures will be taken to look after the ex-Nawab of Bhawulpore, and to secure the frontier and prevent interference.

The Nizam of Hyderabad expressed to the Resident his determination to dismiss his Minister, Salak Jung. He has since been reconciled to the Minister.

Paris, July 5.—The Moniteur of today an ounces that the subscrip ion to the 300 000 onds, repayable in thirty years, will be opined the Bank of France on the 11th, and is to be closed on the 16th inst.

The bonds will be issued at 440f. each, bear-

The amount reslized is to be applied to the construction of railways.

Liverpool, July 7.—The steamship Arabia, from Braton, arrived here today.

The Hungarian Diet has passed the address originally proposed by M. Daak.

Lintest Markets.

Latest Markets.

Liverpool July 7.—The sales of cotton on Saturday were 12 000 bales, of which 3 000 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closed steady.

Breads uffs quiet but prices steady.

Breads alls quiet.

Provisions quiet.

London, July 6—Evening.—Cousols close at 89% a89% for money and account.

Linous Central R. R., 38% a33 dis. Erie Railroad steck, 21 /4 a 21%.

The Awakening in Paris
The Archeves du Christianisme of May 30th states that, though the authorities have been overtured on the subject, permission to hold meetings in the great public halls has not been grantes; and they have continued to take place in the little chapels at the Wesleyan Caurch. Rue Racale, and in the Reformed Evangelical Church, Rue Chabrol and Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, in schools, in saloons, etc. Every available place has been insufficient and from the 2th to the 25th of May there were fitteen of them.

M. Mostop goes on to says: "The heart is wrung to see places more or less capacious, that would be filled every day, closed to immortal souls, eager to hear from day to day the words of life. But those who thank God for this beau iful and good move nent are not there-The Awakening in Paris mortal souls, eager to hear from day to day the words of life. But those who thank God for this bean iful and good move nent are not therefore discouraged; for they remember "God's ways are not as our ways," that is his hands obescles transform themselves into means; and that he uses feedle things to confound the mighty. Joyful professions of conversion and of faith have been anticipated, in less su ober than when the word of God could be addressed to assemblies four or five times more numerous. More wer, the general off-off produced by these meetings in Paris is very ranakable. In a sphere large anough, and which extends beyond Protestantism, they as the strijust of every conversation. Some appares them; some rejoice n and defend them; but none can refrain from being occupied with then. This agitation is better than death or sleep. From twenty-seven to thirty weekly prayer meetings have been organized and anneunced, and take place in priva e house on different days, at different hours, and in different quarters. If, as we pray the Lord, the children of God should realty units in prayer with faith and love, God will, we don't not, according to the promise, give his Holy Spirit to those who ask; and what we leve to call our French awakening, will live, will extend itself, and will be consolidated in Paris in Sprit to these who ask; and what we leve to call our Franch awakening, will live, will extend itself, and will be consolidated in Paris in the whole of France, and in the neighboring countries. Already Mr. RATE: FFFE has invitations from 'iff-yent parts of France to consand follow up the good and holy work commenced at Paris, where a new life pervades the acts of worship, the praceding, the prayers, and the singing of the praises of G.d. There are the same elements, but more living, and

producing desper off cise, sometoneg i ke despin the spring of sature after the comparative stillness of winter. We have seen and proved the same thing in the United States for three years back; and the same testim my is borne by the more recent awakenings of Irelatd, Scotland, and Ergland. We postpone the reply to objections, believing it useful, in the first instance, to give these objections time to produce themselves in a complete form. We will a terward do our best to ease or them all with the faithfulness, the impartiality, and the charity that we pray God to put in our neart!"

Mr Dicktason and the Union. In a recent acdress at Amberst College, he paid a noble tribute to the Union, and delivered his opinions respecting peace propositions. in no doubtful terms He said:

in no doubtful terms. He said:

You desire peac! Then lay down your arms and you will have it. It was peace when you took them up, it will be peace when you are them down. It will be peace when you are them down. It will be peace when you about no war and reurn to your accustomed out at the said to each the laws, to which every cit was one all giance, shall be observed and conved; then will the armie of the Constitution and the Union disband by a crosso impulse, in obe-

eill the armie of the Constitution and the Ucton disband by a crimood impulse, in obedience to a unanimous popular will.

A divided Union, instead of securing peace, would present constant occasions for condict; and would be a full ful source of war. Let the rabble ery of divide and cutoffy go on from the throat of fac ion, and the cold and calculating political Places wash their bands, and p cold in their imposites, while their souls are stance with sail and crime for unglag it forward; but let the faithful, conscious of wheir integrity, and strong in tru he cadure to the cod. Yet ru hies as is the way, and devasting as is the course of eac, it is not the goat stof evil nor the last 1 son in humi is ten.
"Seet are he uses of adversity." I. may correct the dry rot of dem rel 24 ion in nat

correct the dry rot of demiral zation, in public station and raise as a prople above the drad level of a mean and morbed amount on.

Can a Unron once distancered be reconstructed by the arrangement of all outies concerned in its formation? No! When it is once distruyed it is destroyed forever. Let those whose believe it can be, first raise the dead, place the cimpling length of childhood upon the lip of are wather up to reach of Northead. place the displieg laugh of chilebood upon the lip of sign, gather up the petals of May flowers and old them upon their native atoms in primayal freshness; smid the frome of December bring back the withered leaves of autumn and breath into them their early luxuriance and then bring together again the scattered elements of a dissevered Union.

Shall we then surrender to turbulence and faction, and reboliton, and give up the Bairn with all its elements of cost, all its below with all its elements of cost, all its below.

with all its evenen's of gord, all its holy memories, all its hallowed associations, all its blood bought history?

"No! let the e-gle change his plume, The less ite hue, the fire at its bloom." But do not give up the Union. Preserve it in the name of the Fathers of the Revolution preserve it for its great elements of good—preserve it in the sacred name of liberty—preserve it for the faithful and covoted lovers of the Constitution in the rebellious state—those who are persecuted for its support, and are dying in its detense. Rebellion can lay down its arms to Government—Government cannot surrender Ask the Christian to exchange the cross, with the christian to exchange the cross, with the christian mories of a Saviour's love, for the cross-put of the imports, or to address his prayers at to the Jaggernaut or Jos', instead of the living and true God! but sustain the emblem your fathers loved and charished.

Letter from a Pay Mas er.

WASHINGTON, Ja'y 19, 1861. The ride to Washington was suggestive as I neared that hot bed of secessionism—Baltimore, one could not help thinking of the 19th of April, and of the plans which were laid by Marshal Kann and the Police Commissioners for the massacre of the noble Mawachusetts 6th regiment. A secessionist, a Baltimorean, came and took a seat beside me. He seemed to be disgusted with my uniform.

"How do you think," said he, "you are going 'to 'make us love you? And without love there can be no Usion. I tell you that you cannot conquer a Union. We hate the

"That is very candid," said I. "But let me inquire of you what are your ideas of a Gov-

"My ideas are that it is no use to compel hose to live together who wish to live apart "If you do not misstate your position, said L you have no government anywhere-in family, church or state. All dip ands on likes and dislikes. All the barmonies of today may be broken up by the disceris of tomorrow. Oa such a basis there can be no government but anarchy and confusion."

"If you subdue us, we shall hate you worse than ever, and what are you going to do?" "Let you take it out in hating-hate till

ou are tired." He left the seat in high dudg-on, and a Union man next took it. He also was from Baltinora, which we were now approaching. "You have," said he, 'in the man who just efc you, a secessionist of the mildest type. I know him. At beart Baltimore secessionists are murderers. If they dared they would not let you pass through their city alive. The spirit is just as willing today as it was on the nineteenth of April, but the fieth is weak." He said it with a sneer, and resumed. "People are fleeing every day from Baltimore. Some of our poor ladies have become so nervous at, every now and then, a stizzing bollet, that they leave the city, unable to endure it. There is Ex-Governor PRAYT-s red hot secessionist -gives orders to his beys to shoot down a soldier if he comes

into bis yard-let daylight into him. That is the r, irit of the ism." 'I thought it had become all quiet in Baltimore " said I.

"So it is-but what wort of quiet. I tell you that you have no idea of the state of things."

"What would you have done?" Done?would have treason punished-high or lowot the traitors be punished. We shall never have the right kind of quiet until we have punishment meted out to the most audacious rebels and traiters the world ever eaw. I tell you that here are thousands in Baltimore who would commit marder or anything else to carry their ends. What do they fear? Arrests are made

commit marder or any ling else to carry their ends. What do they fear? Arrests are made and a show of power—and then the most arrant wretches alive are set at liberty, to laugh at our Government that dures not pussis."

I passed through Baltimore without changing cars or leaving my seat, reached Washington in safety, found my regiment marching down Panusyivania avenue to its Arsenal to xchange makets for rifles. The regiment gave cheers for the Paymaster, as I stepped into my place. I found I was a very popular man for the time.

I have finished paying off the mea, and they are having a regular joily time. Pour fellows! Some of them were too prior to buy a postage at mp before they got their pay.

Placky enough are the troops—coming and going—as you would see, if here—ad wish to be on the "sacred soil"—and on to Richmond. But all have emfidence in "Old Sectt," not with standing the constant and out rageous assaults of the Tribuse. Who says (sagainst for his abuse of the old General? Is the question often asked. He works for a price, or in the interest of some one. Who is it? We expect orders to march every moment

Troops are souring into Virginia day and tight. The news of battles only increases the desire for battle. We do not wish the Robsis any harm, but we wish to equalch out reballion. The Confederate Congress will have a short serion, and will sit with closed doors and pale

The following 'x rac: of a letter from Bay-ARD Taylam, now traveling in Germany, proves that suffish considerati us of groit and loss have not blinded the liberty loving German geople to the true issues involved in our c vi sar:

During the last feur weeks I have traversed B-1 rum the Edines and a considerable portion of Mwdde Germany, including Via-conis and the Upper Palatina cof Bayaria. I navesedulously read every German p per I could find, have taken every opp runnity to caveres upon the one (o me) according to jie, and i is with the most careset satisfaction I new declare that I have fund but one opinion among all classes—that the rebellow is utterly atrocious with character, and that the Government must triumph, because it has both might and right on its side! Among o has whom I have me. I have heard this expression from the tips of a distinguished reigning Princa and I have no deabt that the oval whelming can insent of the German people on the subject is expressed therein. The Reactionists. I was informed, had been jubilant during the winter at the propert of a ciscolution of the Union; but suces he recent loyal uprising of our people. they keep quiet. The sympathy for our tovernment. In Germany, I may remark is not necessarily given on account of our for not Government. Out the contrary, the Liberals here decidedly prefer a cristitational Monarchy; but even those who go so far as to say that we should be bet to off by making a change in this direction. by making a change in this direction do not bentate an instant in their denunciati

The clamese Ambassasers Again.

The reception of the Siamese Ambassadors by the Emperor and Empress of the French at Fontsieobsu near Pers, a few weeks ago, was as range affair. The Ambassaders, when they arrived at the entrane of the large hall in which the throne was arrusted, fell upon their kness as de chows and in this ludgerous. in which the throne was situated, fell upon their kness at debows, and in tois indicrous prestion approached their Majesties. The principal A mbas-ador, to make his locomotion and more painful, wore on his bead an immense heavy these cornered hat, and held be tween his two hands an agree worked golden was, in which was contained the letters of the Kings of Siam to the Empers' Napouson When the party had arrived in from of the throne in this prostrate condition the first am asseador read his presch, which was translated to the Emperor by the interprets. am bassador read his speech, which was trans laced to the Emicror by the interester, a musicarry Catholic print. The Empiror replied in a few extemporaneous seatenees, and then the Ambassador commenced the most difficult and most lusicrous part of his parforcemence—the club ng of the seps of the throne on his hands and kneed to present to the Empiror the golden vase, so that he might take from it the two lotters of the Kingy of Soon, untouched by other hands than those which penned them.

The Empires, during this gymnas ic performance, was obliged to fill her mouth with her handkerchief, in order to preserve the tuperal dignity in presence of the grave O iantals. The Empiror, to prevent a breach of decorum on his part, hurried to meet the clubing Ambassador talf way, and to take from it wasse the precious decuments. The ambassador talf way, and to take from

ing Ambassador I alf way, and to take from the vase the precious decuments. The ambassador then backed on his elbows and knees, to his place in front of the throne, when the Emperor and Empress descended ordered them rise up (which they desired a great condescension on the part of their Misles les) and entered into conversation with them. The Empress approached these not the wincipal Amassador, a bey of twelve years, and kissed him an act abey of twelve jears, and kissed him an at which pleased the party immensely, and draw from the delighted farber the exclamation "here, my son, son will be happy for the rest of your days!" The Ambassadors retired backof your days!" The Ambassadors retired backward, and in the same posture in which they had entered. The Emperor was dressed as a general of division, the Empress had put on all her diamonds, so as to dazzie the Orientals, and, it is said, looked superb in her rich attire. The palace was decorated with unusual magnificence and the whole Court was present dressed in the gaudest trappings possible, so as to give grandeur to the ceremony.

Foathern Items. A destructive fire occurred at Memphis, on Thursday of last week, destroying the hotel of Thomas Baarers also the house of WM. Cash used for storage, together with three storenouses containing 700 barrels cement, 200 bils of lime, 200 sacks of corn, 20 sets of chair, and other articles Loss \$10,000.

TAX ON PROPERTY OF ALTER ESEMICES.— At a meeting of the Montgomery, (Ala.) city connect on the 1st inst., the following resolu-

tion was adop ac :-
Resolved, That a tax be and is hereby levised on all property belonging to allen enemies out of the Contederate States living out of the Cuirdirate States, both real and personal, said tax to amount to 5 percent, on assessed value of real estate in the citylimits, on pressal property consisting of negroes, a tax of \$20 on negro men, \$10 on women \$5 on cuidren, and where it consists of stock in corporations, a tax of 8 percent, and that the clerk be instructed to collect said

THE REBELS HAVE erected a chain cable bridge across the Mississippi river at Randolph, 60 miles below Memphis. The cable is made of three craims to ir.n. of each chain eing one and a naif inches in thickness This cable is laid on a number of flat boats attended across the river, and auchored above and below by heavy chains. Next to the remeases shore there is an epening for the Passage up and down of such s'eamers as are permitted by the Confederates. About one funited by the Confederates. About one funited say hatteries of heavy cannon, so that the approach of any steamer to that opening from the north would resut in her being clown to atoms.

Ex Secretary Floyd-Horses

Ex Secretary rieyd—Herses.

The papers say that Gov. Flovo has presented a pair of magnificent horses to Japp.
Davis. The Givernor, since his opportunity of stealing by the milition, has had the "mains of figuring pretty extensively in the way of gifes. But we don't believe the old rascal would pay his cebts even it his stealings were five times as huse in amount as they are.

We presume that the two horses which Flovo has given to Davis are not the sent two that he stole from Sax Burke, of Jeff erson county, Ky., fifteen or twenty years ago, for these must be getting a little old by this time. Perhaps some of Flovo's a 'mirers would like to know how the old horse-thief managed his little operation with Burke. Well, he lay sick for several weeks in Burke. Well, he lay sick for several weeks in Burke. Well, he lay sick for several weeks in Burke. Well, he lay sick for the home to Virginia, he heard Burke say that he proposed selling a very fine pair of horses. "Oh, don't rell them here," said Flovo," "He me take them to Virginia, and I can immediately sell them for you set twice when the well this here." Present the second of the second this here." Presents borses. "Ob, don't sell them bere," said FLOYD, "let me take them to Virginia, and I can immediately sell them for you sell there what they would being here." Busks gave his consent, and FLOYD made off with the horses. Busks waited and waited and waited and got tired of waiting. At the end of about six months he wrote to FLOYD, asking whether he had not sold the horses. FLOYD wrote back that one of them had there'ere thought it best not to hurry the sale, but that the invalid horse was getting in good condition and would no doubt be very soon fit for the market. Busks, not quite satisfied that all was right, made answer that he wanted the horses sold immediately, and the money sent to him even if it shouldn't be more than five dollars. To that, FLOYD made no reply whatevar. Busks never received another line from him, but, meeting with one of FLOYD's nearest neighbors a year and a haif or two years afterwards he mentioned to him the circumstance of FLOYD's hiving carried off his horses. "Why, my dear sir," said the centleman. "I see those borses every day: they are FLOYD according to the seat in meaning the mean and considered the feast in "seat in seat in a seat in a seat in a seat in a seat of containing the feast in "seat in a seat in tance of FLOTD ... "white pentile nan ... "Why, my dear sir," said the centile nan ... see those horses every day; they are FLOTD'S carriage horses and considered the floest in our carriage horses and considered the floest in our carriage horses and considered the floest in our carriage horses on to the emocave a very energetic expression to the emo-

gave a very energetic expression to the emctions of his beart.

We might give other and equally curious accounts of Gov. FLOYD'S operations in this neighborhood. Ourtain victims of his very peculiar financial skid wrote to him while he was Secretary of the Treasury, having a faint hope that, as he had risen in position, he had also risen in personal integrity or at least in personal pride, but they were not able to attract his attention. No doubt he was by far too bray with his ne = stealings to be willing to have his thoughts diverted from them by his old ones.—Louisville Journal.

THERE MORE PRIMOREES, captured near Hagerstown Md., arrived in Philsfelphia on Thursday night, and were taken to Fort Dela-

An affectie Sery.

\$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

The foliowing affecting story was related by Dr. Domar, an ascent of the British and Foreign Biots Stolety, at the anniversary of the Brainingham Sunday School Union:

In the country of Kint tives, or lived a clergyman and his lidy, a ho to k a very ac ive part in the Sunday school connected with his church. They had in the school a boy, the only son of a widow, who was notoriously wicked, despissing all the earnest prayers and admonitions of the clergyman, who, out of pity for his peor widows months; kept him at the school eighteen months; but at length found it absolutely neces ary to dismiss the lad as a warning to others. He soon after enlisted as a society in a segment that was soon othered to America, it being too less the american war. Sometime after, the peor widow called on the clergyman to beg a Suble of the smallest size. Surprised at such a request from an individual who was on the verge of overnity, and who he knew had one or more Bioles of large print waich see had long used to group purpose, he inquired what she wanted it for. See answered: "A regiment is going out to America, and I want to send it to my poor poy; and oh! sir, who knows what it may do?"

She sent the Bible which the clergyman gave her by a pious saldier, who, upon his arrival at their destination, found the widow's son the ring leader of the regiment in every description of vice. After the spideer bad made himself knews, he sad, "James, your mother has cont you ber ast present."

"Ab ly he reputed in a careless manner, "is the gone at last? I hope she sent me some cash."

The pious soldier teld him he believed the

The pious soldier teld bim he believed the The pious soldier teld him he billeved the por widow was dead; "but," said he, "she has a nt you come had of more ve use than gold or silver, (presenting him the Bitte) and James, it was her dying request that you would read one verse at reast, every day, and on you refuse her dying; charge?"

"We l, said James "it is not too much to sak, (when it you have to have go a."

ask. (evening the Bible) to here go a."

He op not the Bible at these words, "Come onto the all ye that I bor and are heavy laden, and I wil give you rest."

"Well" said be, "that's very odd. I have opened to the only verie in the Bible that I calle learn by be art when I was in the Sunday a hool; I never could be the life of me commit another. It is very strange; but who is shis me that is men fored in the verie?"

The pour soldier asked if he did not know.

the prous soldier asked if he did not know.

He replied he did not.

The good man then ex lained it to him; speke to him o' Jeans, and excipited the trute and it vitations of the Gospel. They walked to the house of the chaplain, where they had further conversation; the result was, from that heur he became a changed man and was noted for examplary conduct as before he had been for wickedness.

Sometime after this conversation the ragi

Stantime after this conversation the ragi ment, in which he w-s, engaged the enemy; at the close of which the p'ous soldier in walking through the field of bleod beheld under a large spreading cak the dead body of James, his head reclining on his Bible, which w-s opened at the passage, 'Come unto me, all ye that are weary,' &c. Poor James had gone to his eternal rost.

A Comparison.

Of 21,721,814 sheep in the country in 1850,

Of 21,721,814 sheep in the country in 1500, the loyal States contained above seventeen mil lions, or more than four fifths.

Of swine there were 30,316 618 in the country in 1850, about one half of which belonged to tre free states. Still the South is annually indebted to the North for supplies of bacon and north.

and perk.

There were in the free states in 1859; 861,141 wo king oxen. In the slave states there were 829,473. The dispurity is greater from the fact that exen in the free states are worth d. uble these in the rebel states.

The number of mileh cows in 1850 was 3 546,260 and in the slave states, 2,829,475; local states, 4,235,884; disloyal states, 2,139,851. The south mails but one ninth the quantity of butter and obesse made in the Union.

tty of butter and ohesse made in the Union, and the second states about one eighth. The best of the southern cattle are in the border states.

states.

The number of borses reported in the free states was 2,276,836, according to the census of 1850. The number in the slave states was 2,050,190. But of these, 721,318 belonged to the Lyal states of Dalaware, Maryland, Kentucky, missouri, and Western Virginia. Deduct those in the border states from those in the rebellious states and we have, 1-yal states, 2,998,154; disloyal states, 1,328, 872.

A good story is told of the wife of Capt. A good story is told of the wife of Capt. McGiuver, master of the ship Marry Goodell, which was captured by a rebel privatear, and subsequently released, and arrived at Portland. Mrs. McGiuver was on the viyage with her husbard, and when the ship was boarded by the pirates, she was saked by them for a supply of small stores for their use, as they were rather short. She immediately replied that she had nothing but arsenic, and could have nothing else from her. Steing the national flag near at hand, they started to secure it, when she sprang forward, and grasping the flag threw it into a cheat, and placing herself over it, declared they should not have it unless they took her with it. Finding the lady rather too spurky for them, they retired without further molesting her.

Political Sagachy of Cavour.

In 1848 Count Cavour declared in a newspaper with which be was then connected, that the utilimate result of the revolutionary movements in France would be to place Louis Natoleon on the throne. He thought that in the democratic and social republic for which men were seeking, the germs of ideas were held which, if peacefully developed, would ripen into selentific progress. A party, however, filled with chinerical hopes as old as history opposed itself to man's well-being and the fundamental laws of the race, and with a living (sich in revolutionary means to attain Political Sugactiy of Caveur. a living (at h in revolutionary means to attain its eads, was zure of victory, whereas the re-sult was the repression of liberty in every Eu-ropean country.

THE UNIFORMS OF THE 1st Maine regiment are so dilapidated that most of them "will soon carry flags of tense flying in the rear." THE WAR DEPARTMENT has ordered the purchase of 20.00) horses. Regiments of caval-ry will be organized forthwith.

THERE ARE SINE unconditional Union compa nies in Covengton, Ky. It is intended to form a regiment of those now in the city. MR RUSSELL, of the London Times, is with he srmy of General McDowell, now upon the advance towards Richmond.

THE VIRGINIANS COMPLAIN BITTERLY of the putrages committed by the Louisians Zou-THE FOURTH PRESELVANIA REGIMENT of reserve, left Camp Curtin for Chambersburg at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. INVALID SOLD (SSS — The hospitals fitted up at Higgerstown, Ms., for the sick and wounded Federal soldiers, now contain over two hun-

tred occupants THE ISSH BRIGADE, Col. MULLIGAN, of Chicago left that city for Quincy on Tuesday at eroon. The regiment numbers about 1.000 men, and is enumerated as the Twenty-third

WILSON'S ZOUAN ES .- Near Fort Pick ons the other cay, when four of Wilson's Zonavis were in bathing, an immense twelve-foot shark come paddling along. The lambs made a rush at him, and actually drove him off in o

Тив 4ти WISCONSIS REGIMENT PASSES through Chicago on Mozday. Chicago papers pask very highly of the proficiency and alle-lary bearing of the regiment. They number 1 100 men, and are on their way to Harris-

SEVERAL SOIDIERS who arrived in Wheel-Several soldies who arrived in Wheeling after the energement at Laurel Hill, telling after the energement at Laurel Hill, telling the second property of the second with the course of the telling it while on picket duty. The federal and rebel scouts would frequently come within speaking distance of each other, and indulge in personal epithets, ruch as "Traitor," "Abolitic nist," "Blue belied Yankes," etc. In many instances the pickets, after abusing each other, would by mutual consent, ground arms, meet half way, and take a driak. After drinking, they would run back, pick up their guns and fire at each other, the flestest was standing the best chance of getting the first shot. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

o cle of P. M. This

RUMORS WERE CURRENT at St. Paul Mins.

RUNORS WERN CURRENT at St. Paul Minn. on the Sub lost, of I dian troubles at Yeilow Medicise. It was reported that the Sioux had a tacked the whitee at the latter place killing several and taking others prispore. A messenger was immediately dispatched to Fort Ridgley for troops. It was said that there were five or six thousand Indians at Yellow Medicine.

The LARGE RULED CARRON 'Using," now at Fortuse Monroe, is to be mounted on the deck of the Minnesota. It carries a 350 panel siot, and as appresed so be the most deem not riving a man as appresed so be the most deem not riving I velocity is as great as seems other pune, yet the weight of the shot will be such a tessink any ship and ultimately destroy almost any fortification.

Wall. Por.—An illustrated paper printed at Le psic, G-rman, compare the North and fouth in this fociule way:—'West the Suth lacks—Money, men and the favor of God. Wast the South has Niggan, yellow few r and the alliance of Satan. What the North has—Money, men a righteest cause and the supprint of homestry. What the North lacks—Pirates and thieves.

There is Many Orlinam.—The Cracost mention the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Condon, a butcher, on a charge of having furbished supplies to the blockeding steamer Br. klyn. A heavy wholesale dealer was also arrested, charged with treason by one of his owo clarks, in buying exchange on Liverpool to the amount of \$10,000, and tending it to Botto. The act was in vicia in of a law of the Rebel Congress, which declares it treasonable to send money to the enemy.

The U.S. Ochtransmaners has advantaged.

Sand money to the enemy.

The U.S. Quartamasaran has advartised for prop. sal for making 800 000 pairs of bodies to be del verei in four months. Also, 200 000 is ather sucks. 20 000 is kins morocce and a sopply of vizor leather for straps. Samples of the abous to be made, may be seen at the military store house in New York. The sample is a high cut sawed show, the role and upper both being of take leather. Allowing 60 pairs per case, the contract will be for 13 000 cases for which about 60 000 sides of sole, and 140 000 sides of upper leasher, averaging 15 feet to the side will be required.

Theowing away trusts a men and the contract will be for 13 000 cases for which about 60 000 sides of sole, and 140 000 sides of upper leasher, averaging 15 feet to the side will be required.

THEOWING AWAY TREET ARMS.—The 11th Ohto regin entialt Camp Dennison, Ofecienal, on Sunday. They were supplied with the old nurkets, used for driling purposes. The volunteers bream so strappinted, and chegrind at no; being as will armed as their contrades who preceed them that shortly after leaving the city they begin to drop their guts along the track, so that when they arrived at the first station, out of Cincinnad, scarcely a murket was left on the train. The Christian without arms. It is understood that new arms would be sent them from Columbus, an extra train went up the railroad on Monday, and gathered up all the arms thus thrown sway. THEOWING AWAY THEIR ARMS .- The 11th

ASLADY, LATRIT ARRIVED in Boston from

A!Lady, [LATELY ARRIVED in Boston from New O lears, makes the following statement of the effect produced upon her and her follow travelers at the first sight of the flag of the Union after having crossed the Tennesses line into Kentucky:

After passing the Kentucky I'ne I saw no secession flag, and we had ridden some three hours before any flag was visible, when we care in sight of the S'ars and Stripes.

By not a word followed the glad sight tills and dman, as if he could not represe his feelings lot g. 7, cried out in an at once determined and comical style, "Thank G.d., I begin to mell America," when every man, as if bedons hear; was beating and one impulse meving the whole company, raised his hat and the "Stay Sparglad Banner," was song amid tears and huzzas.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE NEW SULTAN bas only one wife. The Porrear of John Trian wes en Monday recoved from the rotunds of the Captel, by order of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Among the Anderments announced in Among the Amusements announced in resource on Sunday was a fight between an Ametican bear and six feroclous dogs, and between a hyena and two dogs. A dog fight was also to come off and a donkey was to fight a bear. AN EXCHANGE CIVES the substance of the verdict of a recent coroner's jury on a man who had died in a state of insbriation: "Dash from happing—round a rum shop!"

AT A POST MORTAM examination in Washington, on Monday last, of a New Jersey voluntus, named HAGERTY, who died from the effects of a gun shot wound accidentally received, a living tap worm, 13 feet long, was taken from the corpse.

THE COMET WES visible in Europe about the same time as with as, and made quate as splen-did an app-arance there. It took the awars by surprise and all they can make of fit at that it travels with astonishing rapidity—but whi her they cannot tall. IN THE INSANE ASTLUM OF New Hampshire,

are six patients whose madness arises from love troubles; one from extraction of teeth; one from worms; one from bad trade; five iron death of near friends; three from bard works, and four from ungovernable appetites. A PRCULIAR KIND OF WORM over an inch long, with white belly and black and brown stripes on the back, are in vast numbers deventating the crops eround Barrington E. L. They appeared suddenly about a week since, and rain every green thing in their path.

A LETTER from Sioux City, dated July 10, easys that a party of Indians, on the evening before, shot dead two of the citizens living near that place whilst plowing in a potate patch.
They then took their torses. The names of the
persons killed were THOMAS ROBARTS and

CORDOVA. A Paw Waks Ago a seamstrees threw ber-A raw wars ago a seamstrees threw her-self into the Seine because she had failed in obtaining anything after having bought twen-ty-four lottery tickets; and a workman, fer a similar reason, threw himself out of a window on the fifth story of a house near the Bastile.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, who is at the better at Vichy for his health is more seriously ill than is supposed. He is suffering from diseased liver and spine, and looks ten years older than he did two months ago. Thatev political combinations induced by the deaths of Cavett and the Eulan have profoundly affected him, and aggravated diseases that have hither teen kept in check by the consummate skill of the French physicians.

THE LILISO IS CENTRAL Ballroad, as is well known, has sold vast quantities of land along the line of the road upon long credit. In consequence of the failure of the wild cat backs, was y farmers have found it utterly impossible to asise the money to make the last Spering's payment. The company are unwilling to have them forfest their lands, and have announced that they well take their pay in corn, instead of that they will take their pay in corn, instead of

money.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.—HURBOLDY'S "Gosmoe" says: "It is calculated by Sir John Herschal that the light is nearly two millions of years in coming to the earth from the rancts nebulæ reached by his forty foot refectir, and therefore, he says, those distant wilds must have been in existence nearly two million years ago, in order to send out the ray by which we now perceive them. It also fallows that their light would continue to reach us for two million years to come, were they to us for two million years to come, were be now stricken from the Heavens!

HAVELOCKS A FAILURE .- Complaints

HAVELOCKS A FAILURE.—Complaints are beginning to be made that Havelocks are a failure. The dazzling white renders these complexes as marks for the enemy. They hap about the ears and face, interfering with the aim of the wearer, and preventing him from her risg the orders of the commanding officer. A substitute is meetiened, which consists of a cock living to be put into the top of the hat ercap, which keeps the head cool, on the primable that foe is kept in an los-house by surrunding it with non-conducting substances. Scheme lyto Expandmare.—Experiments are being made in Paris, whereby it is thought intern can be conveyed by means of atmospheric tubes. Tailines are to be laid down for the use of the telegraph office, one communicating with the Tuileries, and the other with the Bourse. Air pumps are to be placed at each end of the tube, so while one exhausts the other shall compress, and thus produces pewer ful current. The speed calculated on is about 350 yards per recurs; and it is said that, as with the experiment succeed, arrangements will be made for the distribution of latiers generally to the experiment succeed, arrangements will be made for the distribution of latiers generally to